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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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A report on relations between the Chinese Communist forces in North Korea
and the North Korean Army

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I. DetailsKPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Departments Attached to the CCF
Military Organizations
Feb 55Activation

1. In the spring of 51, the General Political Bureau (GPB), KPAF Supreme Command established a new organ called the Political and Cultural Liaison Department under its direct command, with a view to dispatching the KPAF officers to each CCF division headquarters, army headquarters, army group headquarters, and combined command headquarters, so as to form close friendship with elements of the CCF in NK and to help maintain the combat efficiency and readiness of the CCF.

Table of Organization

2. The table of organization of each department attached to the respective echelon was as follows:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Division Hqs</u>	<u>Army Hqs</u>	<u>Army Group Hqs</u>	<u>Combined Command</u>
Chief	1 x lieutenant colonel	1 x colonel	1 x senior colonel	Unknown
Organization directors	2 x major or captain	2 x lieutenant colonel	2 x colonel	Unknown
Propagandists	2 x major or captain	2 x lieutenant colonel	2 x colonel	Unknown
Report director	None	None	1 x rank unknown	Unknown
Liaison man	1 x senior private	1 x senior sergeant	1 x senior sergeant or master sergeant	Unknown

Functions

3. The chief of each detachment performed his task as follows:
 - A. He made a monthly work plan through a joint meeting with the

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officers of the Political Department of the appropriate CCF organization to which he was attached.

- B. He received a monthly requirement report from the CCF unit, and set up the plan to collect the materials from the local citizens in need of the CCF unit.
 - C. He took the necessary steps for carrying out various joint events on the occasion of national holidays in contacts with the CCF unit and the local government authorities.
 - D. He made an effort to increase a cultural exchange between the CCF unit and adjacent KPAF units and/or the local inhabitants.
 - E. He submitted a monthly and quarterly progress report to the Political and Cultural Liaison Department, GPB, KPAF through the proper channel, i.e., the detachment being attached to a division headquarters just submitted it to a detachment being attached to an army headquarters.
 - F. He suggested to the CCF unit concerned the requirements of the local inhabitants by keeping close contacts with the local government or party organizations.
 - G. He requested the local citizens to organize floor show groups to entertain the Chinese soldiers while he let the CCF unit contribute various goods and labor to the citizens in return.
 - H. He was responsible for giving the personnel under his command political indoctrination classes according to the text of the study distributed by higher echelons.
4. The duties of the organization directors were as follows:
- A. They assisted their chief in planning and reporting on a monthly basis.
 - B. They made an effort to link the CCF units and the Korean local organizations introducing the staff members of the both sides whenever the joint events were to be held on the occasions of national holidays.
 - C. They provided the CCF unit with the materials produced in the locality by getting touch with the local government or social organizations.
 - D. They helped cooperate with the CCF unit for the maintenance of

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the unit security introducing the NK internal affairs officials to the CCF security officers and vice versa. For instance, when a Korean resident was under suspicion for robbery by the CCF unit, the local internal affairs station was requested by the CCF unit relying upon the organization directors to investigate the case or to search the man's residence. They offered to the CCF unit various information regarding the state of the local organizations, geography, and reactionary elements who might endanger the security of the CCF units in the area.

- E. They played a leading role to set up a plan for rehabilitating roads and other public utilities under the joint (Sino-Korean) project programs.
 - F. They gave the local inhabitants propaganda lectures as well as the propagandists on the subject of the CCF soldiers' outstanding and meritorious performances by participating in actual battles in Korea.
 - G. They intermediated for the CCF units' material donation movement in favor of the local citizens.
5. The propagandists performed the following tasks:
- A. Under the reciprocal cultural exchange programs, they mobilized troupes of Korean folk dance and arts belonging to the local counties or provinces to enchant the Chinese soldiers. They also let the Korean dancers and singers teach the Chinese soldiers Korean dances or songs individually or collectively when requested by the CCF soldiers. In addition, they often organized teams mobilized from the local KDYL circles to entertain the Chinese soldiers, showing them Korean folk dances and songs.
 - B. They propagandized by making speeches before the public for the promotion of friendship between North Koreans and the Chinese soldiers under mutual cooperation.
 - C. The propagandists, who were attached to the CCF divisions, assisted the propagandists, who were attached to the CCF army headquarters, in conducting the army's enemy operation activities (Chokkong Sapp).
 - D. They made a linkage of the CCF unit and the adjacent KPAF units to let them fulfil various types of joint operations.
 - E. They invited the KPAF orchestra to the CCF unit for giving performances to entertain the Chinese soldiers.

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- F. They assisted the chief of the detachment in conducting the political indoctrination classes within the detachment. When the chief was absent, one of the propagandists directed the classes on the chief's behalf.
- F. They introduced the stories of the distinguished achievements made by the local inhabitants either during the war or in the post-armistice days to the Chinese soldiers to let them get acquainted with the locality. Such stories were introduced in the written texts in Korean. All official letters submitted by the KPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Department to the CCF units were written in Korean, and the letters were translated into Chinese by interpreters employed by the CCF units.
- 6. The report director, who worked at the KPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Department attached to the CCF group headquarters, performed such a duty as reviewing the reports submitted by the lower echelons and compiled a synthesized report for the Political and Cultural Liaison Department, GPB, KPAF Supreme Command. The unimportant reports submitted by the lower echelons were usually disposed by this report director. Most reports reaching the Political and Cultural Liaison Department attached to the CCF army group headquarters were directly sent to the Political and Cultural Liaison Department, GPB, KPAF Supreme Command without passing through the KPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Department attached to the Combined Command headquarters.
- 7. The liaison man's duties were as follows:
 - A. He acted like a clerk sometimes by rewriting the official letters, the drafts of which were made by either organization directors or propagandist.
 - B. He made the messenger runs between his detachment and the CCF unit concerned and between his detachment and other KPAF military organizations.
 - C. He handled supplies to be issued to the officers of his detachment.

Qualifications to become the staff of this particular organization

- 8. Those who were assigned to the KPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Departments were basically formed by the Chinese speaking officers, however, the officers who had been well experienced in diplomacy and local administration having sufficient knowledge of the politics could also be assigned even though they could not speak Chinese.

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Salaries and Supplies

9. They were paid their salaries and issued uniforms by the GPB, KPAF, and they were fed by the CCF unit to which they were attached. Cigarettes were offered by the CCF unit.

Expenses Paid

10. Although the entire entertainment schedules were made by the KPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Departments attached to the CCF units, all expenses incurred during the process of the programs were paid by the CCF units concerned out of their entertainment budget. Such expenses payable were the following occasions:
 - A. When opening banquets by the CCF units in honor of the local leaders in celebration of the national holidays, such as the New Year day and V-J day.
 - B. When opening banquets in honor of the local comfort teams which gave the Chinese units entertainment performances with songs and dances. No cash was paid for the performances, however, the various goods consisting of soap, sugar, towels, tooth-brushes and paste, and other Chinese manufactured daily necessities were presented to the members of the comfort teams. The CCF units were responsible for furnishing the vehicle transportation for the Korean visitors on such business.
 - C. When opening the banquets in honor of the KPAF circle members who visited the CCF units to entertain the Chinese soldiers with songs and stage shows.
 - D. When offering the congratulatory flags and banners to the local organizations in commemoration of the occasional events.

CCF's Material Assistances to the Local Residents

11. During the Korean War, when the local inhabitants were suffering from famine, each member of the Chinese military personnel was ordered by the CCF authorities to economize 20 grams of food stuff daily so as to donate them to the food short families in the areas where the CCF units were located. Simultaneously, each soldier was asked to contribute a piece of old clothing and give it to the local residents. Subject never observed that any soldier donated any goods on his own will without being asked by the military authorities.

Labor Assistances:

12. During the farmers' busy seasons or when public utilities were be-

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ing constructed within the responsible sector of the CCF unit, the CCF unit, based on the plans drawn up by the KPAF Political and Cultural Liaison Department attached to the unit, took preliminary surveys for the estimation of the manpower assistance required. They never exceeded their original plan even if the projects were not completed within the period. Such labor assistance was given in the following cases:

- A. When the large scale irrigation projects were undertaken.
- B. When the roads and bridges were reconstructed.
- C. When the schools, theaters, local propaganda offices, and residences of the governmental employees were constructed.
- D. When the rice seedlings were transplanted or the cropped rice was thrashed.
- E. When the fertilizers, crops or other things in the farm villages were transported from place to place.

NOTE: about one third of the mobilized CCF soldiers frankly murmured in the course of working saying "Why should the military personnel be mobilized in such works and that in the foreign country?"

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Spiritual Assistances

- 13. The CCF units often invited the local residents to show them movies or stage shows free of charge.
- 14. The CCF soldiers visited all Korean families whose sons and husbands were in the service of the KPAF to offer the bouquets, to which two (2) Chinese characters (光荣) (meaning: Glory) were attached, in order to let them be proud of themselves to have such sons and husbands. Such drive was conducted on the New Year's day or V-J day.

Friendship Promotion Activities Taken by the Local Organizations

- 15. The following activities were taken by the local government or social organizations to express their feelings to promote the friendship with the Chinese units in the area:
 - A. The local government organizations invited the representatives of the CCF units stationed in the area in the ceremonies in commemoration of the national holidays. Through such occasions, the Chinese representatives were presented souvenirs consisting of handkerchiefs, scarves, and typical Korean earthenware.

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- B. The local school and KDYL circles organized various show groups to perform their shows before the Chinese soldiers.
- C. The local leading members often made their visits to the nearby Chinese units to pay their courtesy.
- D. Upon completion of the irrigation or embankment projects by the labor assistance of the Chinese soldiers, the Chinese units concerned were offered by the local government authorities flags of appreciations. At times, monuments were dedicated to express the profound gratitude of the Korean farmers for the labor mobilization rendered by the Chinese military organizations.
- E. The members of the local KDYL used to beautify the compound of the Chinese units stationed nearby by making flower-beds or planting trees.
- F. The local citizens and students often wrote comfort letters to the Chinese soldiers in frontline areas.
- G. The local citizens frequently contributed fruits, like apples, pears, and peaches produced by themselves as a means of consolidating the Chinese soldiers.
- H. The members of the KWYL rendered their free service in washing the laundry of the Chinese soldiers in addition to offering various vegetables free of charge.

NK Citizens' Attitude Toward CCF

16. In presenting various materials and vegetables or serving free labor to the Chinese soldiers, the NK citizens never volunteered to do so, but each conduct was done by the bitter encouragement of the local government and social organization leaders. But, the farmers who had been deeply moved by receiving a great favor from Chinese soldiers were considered to be somewhat like the elements of CCF. Therefore, the minority of the residents seemed to have been sincere in comforting the Chinese soldiers, but the majority of which did not like them, reasoning that the ways of living were different between the peoples of the two nations and the people who lived near the CCF military units could not move about the area with freedom because of the language variance. The farmers happened to be caught by the Chinese guards in the course of collecting the firewood in the vicinity of the CCF units. Another point why the ordinary citizens disliked the Chinese soldiers was that the CCF military personnel cajoled Korean females into illicit intercourse through their material offers. Such bad behavior paid by the Chinese soldiers was badly reputed in NK. Out of many misconducts of the Chinese soldiers, the following cases were the true stories
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- A. In 52, two Chinese platoon leaders and a battalion commander belonged to the 187th Division, 63rd Army were discovered while having illicit intercourse with married women, and were demoted to privates as the results of a mass trial. According to the indictment, the above-said officers first presented sugar, toilet articles, and other daily necessities manufactured by Communist China to the Korean women to closely associate with them.
- B. In 53, a messenger belonged to a regimental headquarters raped a girl who was the chairman of a village (under P'yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Hwanghae-namdo) KDYL Committee. After having intercourse, he shot the girl with his rifle, but fortunately the shot missed, so she could save her life.